



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

a model of its kind, and an example to other ministers of religion of how to deal with subjects that so closely concern them as spiritual advisers.

Wahrung eines Jugendfreundes vor dem gefährlichsten Jugendfeinde.
KAPFF. Stuttgart, 1842.

Tissot and Zeller appear to be the main authorities upon which Kapff has relied for information, but the method of treatment is original, and a model of pedagogical insight.

We now approach a subject of the highest importance to the welfare of a nation, viz., the family. That marriage is an institution for the ultimate purpose of keeping up the succession of generations of mankind is the expression of the wisest and best thinkers of all times; but there are firmly rooted in society views and practices that are subversive of this end. Such practices include all forms of incontinence, prostitution, free-love, abortions, and all sexual relations in which the ultimate purpose of reproduction is thwarted. In this connection we take the following work as representative, although were it not for its great popularity, it would not be worthy of consideration :

The Elements of Social Science ; or Physical, Sexual and Natural Religion. An exposition of the true cause and only cure of the three primary social evils, Poverty, Prostitution and Celibacy. By a DOCTOR OF MEDICINE. Dedicated to the poor and suffering. Twelfth Edition. Translated into many European languages. London, 1875. pp. 592.

The anonymous author professes to be a Comtist, and writes with true religious fervor in favor of a better physical development ("physical religion"). By sexual religion is meant the application of medical means to cure sexual diseases. By natural religion he means the abolition of restrictions upon free love. The primary thesis is that the celibate life is one of suffering, and matrimony is monopoly. That such a book represents a most powerful pernicious influence, dangerous to society, goes without saying. A simple inspection of medical works like *Excessive Venery*, HOWE, New York, 1884, pp. 299, and others reviewed below, will show that much of the misery and degradation of society is traceable to the very things advocated by this author. The injunctions of religion are justified by the principles of physiological science. The *Symptoms of Sexual Exhaustion* are considered by Beard in the May and June numbers of the *Independent Practitioner*, 1880. Such symptoms are, lack of mental control, defective memory, irritable heart, wandering of attention, excitable pulse, dimness of vision, morbid fears, softness or weakness of voice, sweats, cold hands and feet, paralysis of will from anxiety, besides the legion of diseases directly caused. Just what constitutes an abnormal exercise of the reproductive functions leading to disease, and how such disease is produced, is an unsettled and extremely complex problem, and certainly offers a field for investigation.

The Jukes, a study in Heredity, Pauperism and Crime. DUGDALE. New York, 1877. pp. 120.

This interesting study of a large family of hundreds of criminals that could be traced to a common ancestor who was a harlot, and whose descendants were largely harlots and criminals, shows most vividly the close association existing between prostitution and crime. Pauperism is shown to be the result of weakness or sexual exhaustion. Among the valuable conclusions reached the following may be noted : Early marriage tends to extinguish harlotry. A favorable environment in early life may counteract the tendency of heredity. Usually the heredity exerts itself in creating an environment favorable to its own development. It is the